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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HURACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Prussians met with beavy losses in

slowly surrounded. DOMESTIC.-The Lehigh Valley, Central New-Jersey, and Texas Pacific freight men struck yes-

terday; the strikers are persistent in all parts of the country, and the dead lock continues; no attempt was made to move freight trains, and none will be made for a few days; all the available troops and between the mob and the police took place in Chica- trade and transportation are all defence is going on in all large Western cities. = The Ohio Democrats nominated R. M. Bishop of Cincinnati, and adopted a silver and greenback platform, which declares that the Republican party is responsible for the labor troubles, : Southern Postal Convention met at Fortress Monroe, CITY AND SUBCRBAN.-The Tompkins Square meeting was in no way imposing, and was no ricting. The running of freight trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New Jersey Central Railroads was stopped. The Pennsylvania Radroad's firemen determined not to strike. An order reducing wages was recinded on the Long Island Railread. The blockades on the railways have raised the prices of mest and provisions. The Eighth Regiment went to Buffalo. The auction sale of = Ex-Police Commissioner coal was postponed. Matsell died. === Gold 1057s, 1055s, 10534. Gold value of the legal tender dollar at the close 94610 cents. Stocks were steadier and prices rose toward

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate a continuance of warm and generally fair weather. Thermometer vesterday, 79°, 91°, 81°,

The plactice of our marksmen at Creedmoor has gone on simultaneously with that of their British opponents at Cambridge, England, and the latter have finished the competition by which their team will be selected. A comparison between the shooting here and in England in these practice trials is very favorable to our riflemen, and the record yesterday at Creedmoor is accounted the best ever made. There is some doubt whether the best of the marksmen selected by the British competitions will be able to visit this country. In any case the prospects of the American team are bright.

At a time when our citizens have most occasion to congratulate themselves upon the strength and efficiency of our police, George W. Matsell, whose name is inseparably connected with the sound organization of the force, has passed away. Many of our readers doubtless recollect the weakness and worthlessness of the police before Mr. Matsell was appointed its Chief-a time when it was always denbiful whether a policeman would sympathize with the law-breaker or protect the citi zen. The change that was made in the charactor of the force under Chief Matsell's direction was as great as between raw militia and a well-drilled army. Our peaceful City is at this hour a monument to his honor.

Delaware usually furnishes the main supply of peaches for this market, but seems likely to fail in doing so this year unless the total amount brought to this city is far below the average. We print elsewhere a letter from a trusty correspondent, Solon Robinson, who is the produce of peaches this year in Delaware and Maryland at a fifth of what was expect d earlier in the season. So great a deficiency cannot well be made up by the peach orchards of other neighboring States, even if it should be the case that this crop has suffered less, But as the general weather of the Middle Atlantic coast has not varied greatly in different localities, it is likely that all the peach-growing districts which supply this city have been affected by the rainy and cloudy skies, and that the fruit will not be cheap here this year.

Our telegraph managers seem to imagine that there is some insuperable difficulty in laying their wires underground and dispensing with telegraph posts. The last that was heard of the project in this city was that experiments were to be tried to ascertain whether it was practicable. Time enough has since elapsedeto try the experiments a half dozen times, but the unsightly poles still obstruct the streets. They do such things better abroad, and this morning's dispatches announce the completion of an underground telegraph between Berlin and Mayence, a distance of eighty miles, connecting several cities on the route. Already during the riots of our present strike there have been a few instances of cutting the wires, and that is here in general one of the first performanc es of a mob with intelligent leaders. It seems almost unuccessary to suggest that it would be far more difficult for rioters to cut underground wires, whose location could not be generally known, than to apply the axe where the telegraph pole invites destruction.

New York breathes freer this morning. Whatever danger there may have been that the riots and disturbances which have special

seems fairly passed. By common consent the Tompkins Square Meeting was regarded as the ure; of feeling, tame, and of influence, insignificant. Another demonstration or two of the same sort would make the question of business utterly ridiculous. Everybody must caused the murder, and he was bound to know now see how much better it was to let our Communists and other crack-brained folk murder. blow off superfluous steam. We give them the fairest bearing the arsons and murders of their more active comrades along the railroads leave us room for, and we commend their utterances to the candid conside ation of impartial readers. People will be surprised to find how vague, vapid and incoherent most of their talk is. It might be infinitely mischievous but for the robust common sense of the great masses of the American people, among whom neither Communism, nor any of its kindred follies, can make such headway. To be thoroughly disabled all they need is to be heard.

The Democrats of Obio have nominated a highly respectable Cincinnati grocer for Governor. His chief political prominence heretofore has been as Know-Nothing candidate for pened that after the rich man had got the nomination, he was quite ready to let other who could not open their mouths, even if they were over-prompt in opening their purses. It is a State always sharply fought from the hestings, and the candidate who cannot follow denounces the National Banks, and demands their defeat at Plevna. — A battle is expected at the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Karabunar, in Asia Minor. - Rustchuk is being Resumption Act. But its most discreditable feature is the demagogue effort to make capior the strikers. But it denounces the Republican Administration for "panperizing labor," squarely charges that the arson, in the South have been ordered North; skirmisbes murder, general lawlessness, paralysis of

fore the Republican Convention. That bodycanexplicit utterances of its opponents, its shops shall be rebuilt somewhere else. Altogether the Olno Democrats have done a good deal towards holding Republicans up to sound finance and decent government, and assuring us a canvass in Ohio of which we property was far less than at Pittsburg the shall not need to be ashamed.

PUTTING DOWN THE LAW BREAKYS

Every hour the great insurrection becomes more clearly Communistic. At Louisville a paid more than a million and a half of mob sacked important streets. At Chicago, interest. This year we have to pay the thousands of workmen were induced to strike first instalment of the principal, amounting in manufacturing establishments. At St. Louis | to half a million. The annual interest thus ter | the Internationals held a revolutionary meeting, and paraded the streets shonting the Marseileaise. New York contributes to the madness of the hour by a public meeting of Communists, at which speeches were cheered which should have sent the speakers to the Junatic asylum. ine, Hornellsville, and other scenes of the The blockade of commerce remains unbroken. No man can guess how long it may last, for no effort thus far has been made with clear- to imagine that in this age of the world any headed purpose to set the railtoad free from burden can be laid upon Capital which Labor insurrectionary violence, except the arrest of will not be finally ferced to bear. The tax Denshus and some other leaders upon complaint by the Erie. Mere dispersion of mobs settles nothing. In some quarters there is a great anxiety to distinguish between the forcible the price of bread. All charges upon the comstoppage of trains and the riet and rapine munity are paid by the whole community. which have disgraced some cities. The distinction does not exist in morals or in law. The man who robs a car, fires a depot, or shoots a policeman, is not more clearly in rebellion against all law and all civilized society a train, or threatens the life of an engineer, or tears up a track. Either is a rebel against socuty and law, and ought to be captured, tried and convicted, or if arrest is resisted, shot on the spot. The rebellion continues, unabated and unbroken, because this form of resistance the forcible stoppage of trains-everywhere continues. Every man engaged in that work, otherwise than by quiet and peaceable refusal to work himself, is a criminal, who ought to be hunted down and punished.

Probably it would be good for the country though bad for individuals, if all trains on roads held by the insurgents could be absolutely stopped for a month. Shops would be closed, work would stop, coal and food would rise, starvation would teach the terrrible but necessary lesson that Capital, required for the mere comforts and conveniences of others, good authority on such matters. He estimates is necessary to the very existence of the working class. War against Capital, for them, is war against their means of escaping starvation. The sooner the working people of the United States learn this lesson, though it be by much suffering, the better for them and right to stop all operations until the Government suppresses insurrection and restores order. It is not their business to enforce the their tracks and trains, shoots those rioters who cannot be brought before courts, and ends this insurrection, it will be the duty of railroads to bring necessary materials to the factories, food to the hungry, and life to commerce. As long as society tolerates a rebeltion, the railroads held by strikers are not bound to move a single wheel.

For the sake of the poor, who do not know what calamities are near, and for the sake of free government among men, our Government must quickly assert its power. Can it be said that a form of government is fit to exist which leaves forty-five millions of people at the mercy of a few thousand law-breakers? How long would Great Britain suffer the railways out of London to be blocked by forcible stoppage of trains? Not an hour; and, if at all, at a cost of one hundred corpses a minute. If our Government cannot also protect the peace, order and property of society, the injury to Republican institutions all over the world will be incalculable. To make it plain that self-government does not mean no-government, or mob-government, there must be not only starting of trains, but punishment of offenders. The leaders in this insurrection, at every point and on every railway, ought to be pursued and aries, and to fast-freight and sleeping-car and grance-men who will fire when they are

to be the law that every man who instigates, sustains or encourages an organized resistance to law, by which a single innocent life is sac-New-York sympathy for this whole wretched rificed, is responsible for that life. His crime

WHO PAYST

"Maybe we shall not succeed in getting the "wages we ask," say some of the strikers; "railroads a good lesson. It is cheeper for "them to surrender than to fight." Is that true ?

Railroads are not making much money in

these days. Some of them are unning at a the freight traffic are so small as to be hardly worth estimating, certainly not worth fighting for; and if a Road is sound the loss of business through a strike at the end of July need not involve it in very serious difficulties. It only the actual destruction of the railway materiel and private property that need be taken into consideration; and we should Mayor of Cincinnati, and his chief title like to know who pays for that ? By the laws they shall not sell their work to those who to Democratic favor now is that he of every one of the States the charge fails is rich, and can contribute the sinews of war. upon the City or County in which the destruc-We have sometimes seen similar nominations tion occurred. In Pittsburg the damage to the in New-York; but it has occasionally hap- property of the Companies is placed at five and a balf million dollars. This is a low estimate. The conflagration involved one hundred and people bear the expenses of the canvass. Olio | twenty-five locomotives, a large proportion of has not been carried, of late years, by candidates which were the heaviest and most costly machines made in America, worth about \$20,000 apiece. There were 800 or 1,000 cars, from the cheap platferm-car to the Pullman palace on wheels. There were three miles of machine the example of Hayes and Allen, Noyes, and repair shops, with their valuable tools, Pendleton, and the long list of able popu- and of sheds, platforms, yards, round-houses, lar debaters back to Chase and Payne, who etc., etc. There was a costly depot building. have made the State campaigns brilliant and a large, elegant and well-furnished hotel. and memorable, is, at least, an experiment. | which will be gratefully remembered by all trav- | funds of the trust they are managing by pay-The platform is smart and dishonest. It ellers who know what a meal at Pittsburg used ing more than the market price for labor; and Fraud, blends gracefully the two to be five years ago, and what it became after popular crazes of Greenbacks and Silver that establishment was opened. The loss by the destruction of all this property and by the damage to the permanent way might easily reach, it seems to us, six or seven millions. Then there is the loss on the contents of the tal out of the strikes. The Convention did freight-cars burned or pillaged by the mob. Of not dare openly to approve either the strikes this no estimate can be made; but it must be enormous, and whatever it is, the City of Pittsburg has got to pay for it, as well as for the mammoth grain elevator, and for all the injury to private houses and persons. It will be due a pretty addition to the burdens of a small killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, go, St. Louis and San Francisco; organization for to the iniquities of Republican laws, city, and it will be all the heavier be-It is a great blessing that all this comes be- cause, in the depression of the railway industry which must follow these disorders, Pittsburg, the | 2nd because of this strike. Your performance not follow in the wake of the Democrats; and creature and dependent of railways, will be now, as on some notable occasions in the past, one of the foremost sufferers. And, to complete must be driven into better positions than the panishment of the unfortunate City, the some of its members intend, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company resorves that

Fourteen years ago there was a great riot in New-York. It will long be remembered for scenes of brutality, but the destruction of other day. Yet for that riot the taxpayers of New-York were held liable to the amount of has been nearly \$112,000. Every pount of ets of the laboring men of the Metropolis. Every penny of the much larger sums payable on account of Pittsburg, Baltimore, Readpresent disturbance, must likewise come out of the pockets of the working classes. It is idle a pays to the collector is paid again by the poor man in the form of house-rent, tailors' bills, butchers' bills, and

Nobody can get rid of his share. Nor is this all. The strikers have a direct pecuniary interest in the prosperity of the very railroads they are trying to oripple. The business of the whole country is bound up than the man who drags a new fireman from with the fortunes of the railroad, and it is the condition of business which governs the market price of labor. When the railroads are paralyzed, all our commercial operations are stricken as if with death; our factories stand idle, our ships lie empty at the wharf, our warehouses are vacant. And the strikers finally must learn that it is the railroads that feed them. They cannot stop the cattle and grain cars without raising the price of beef and bread.

SOME PLAIN WORDS.

Come, Messra. Strikers, let us examine your situation and demands coolly. It is decidedly worth while for you to make such examination before you get yourselves shot by violating law. It is decidedly worth while for society to make that examination before it expends money in bringing bullets to bear on you. At present there is a difference between you and civilized society. If society is wrong, it ought to send home its troops, silence its sheriffs, and repeal the laws upon which they act. If you are wrong, you ought to disband and go home as quickly as possible, first giving to the aufor the country. The railways have a legal thorities proof for the conviction of the persons who have instigated resistance to law.

I. You cannot live upon your wages if they are reduced, you say. That is, you must laws. Wherever the Government protects run into debt. But the railroad companies their property, suppresses interference with which employ you have been running into debt for some years. In part their debts have been caused by trying to pay higher wages to you for your labor, and to stockholders for their money, than either could earn. Of that mistake, since you have shared the benefit, you cannot complain. Apart from that mistake, all the leading roads have been running into debt for years. The fact is, the times are hard for railroads and for workmen. Is there any reason why you should not begin, at this late

day, to bear your share of the common burden? the proposed wages, you say. Yet it is curious that the family men among you are not anxious to strike. Everywhere the great majority of them vote in your consultations against throwing away small wages that can be had for the sake of dreamy possibilities of better. The men outvote them who have no families, and whose expenses for personal indulgences often exceed the real cost of supporting a family. Is it not possible that some economy and self-denial in those indulgences, or in modes of life, rates of living, or places of boarding, would enable you to tide over ought to be able to pay what you want, be-

as counterfeiters, bank robbers or murderers notorious, and ought to be known to you, (1) are made to feel the power of the law. At that the men of the best business capacity can crisis. It proved, in point of numbers, a fail- many points the laws are inadequate. It ought be held or obtained by the railroads only by payment of more money than the same ability and tact would earn elsewhere, and the railroads would be glad to get better men for the same work at lower wages, if they could; (2) that the contracts with freight lines, originally that forcible resistance to law would end in deemed necessary to draw business to certain roads, cannot always be broken as soon as they prove less beneficial to the roads than to the freight companies; and (3) that the sleeping-ear contracts, originally most beneficial to the companies, cannot now be broken by them "but at any rate we shall have taught the the hard times? In any case, have you pros pect of better situations with no work and no wages than with the wages offered?

III. It is your right, you say, to have the wages demanded, and the comforts, incluigences and pleasures which such wages will buy. loss. It is the dull season, when the profits of Undoubtedly it is, if you can get them in free sale of your services to the highest builder. Did a railroad company ever arrest you and lock you up because you wanted to change your occupation or place of work, and to get better wages elsewhere? Nobody questions your right to do so. But other men stand ready to do your work at lower wages than you demand. Have you any right to say that want it at terms satisfactory to both ? If they can live, you can live. If your work is worth more than theirs, go sell it where you please; nobody hinders.

IV. The railroad companies, you think, without great loss, until they can obtain equally good accommodations through some other arrangement. No one has more sharply censured the general impolicy of many of these features of railroad management than THE TRIBUNE, but whatever wrong the railroads may have committed in this respect, or in the watering of their stock, or in reckless nauagement, their wrong will not in the least vindicate your misdeeds. They are clearly in the right of it now in refusing to squander the you are clearly in the wrong in insisting that you will not let other people work for them

when they wish to. V. Rest assured that the railway companies are not the better able to pay good wares after you have destroyed property worth millions, and brought incalculable loss upon the business which affords to railroads their revenues. Whatever a company feels able to pay to-day, it will not feel able to pay as much if you destroy depots, engines, cars, and other costly and necessary parts of its equipment. You are because it would not yield as many as you wanted. Business is prostrated everywhere, will lessen by many millions the sum paid to railways for transportation. Can you not see that it must lessen by many millions the sum which railways can pay to you?

Communism is war upon society in assertion of your sup osed rights; and the result is destruction of the resources of society, and wasting of the means by which your labor may be rewarded, and compulsory union of order-loving and sensible citizens to put down disorder, as a country village rallies to put out nearly \$2,000,000. Bonds were issued to meet a fire in the night. Men who work for wages the charge. On those bends we have already in the United States cannot afford to be Com munists. They only rob themselves. Against the Communistic spirit are banded all free institutions; and if you could by any possibility force the establishment of a despotism, the despot would be chosen, not by you, but by these large sums has come out of the pock- the men who can hire armies, and would be their tool and not yours.

SERVICEABLE SOLDIER.

The confidence with which the people of this city are relying upon the National Guard to protect their lives and property from threatened violence, even after more than one regiment has been ordered away on distant duty, proves that there can be an efficient Militia, or at least, one that has hitherto shown itself trustworthy. the contrary, recent occurrences elsewhere have | tions. demonstrated that a citizen-soldiery can prove itself a very feeble defence against an inflamed mob of unarmed men. Not to cite instances of gross mismanagement and imbecitity, which everybody has been criticising, it is a fact that the militia of one menaced State were under orders to march at a moment's notice for nearly three days before it was known that one regiment had no ammunition whatever, and all the rest were imperfectly supplied. And when this lack was made known by a lucky accident, the proper officers hardly knew how to furnish the needed material, although there was an abundance of it under their control. On more than one occasion troops have been placed on duty with no provision for quartermasters' supplies, and have actually suffered from hunger until demoralized and unfit for service; and in one case ammunition for howitzers was sent to a battery of 3-inch rifled guns. There have been men enough, and officers enough, and arms enough, and supplies enough, but in many cases there has been no organizing force to unify and vitalize these elements into anything like the condition of an efficient army. So long as Governors appoint Inspectors-General and Quartermasters-General, and other members of their staff, for purely ornamental purposes, and so long as officers are elected in the way they now are, and for other reasons than that of actual military capacity, there can be no assurance that a State Militia will be much superior to an unorganized mob. A few more costly lessons may arouse State Governments into perfecting and maintaining some adequate preparation for emergencies which demand the prompt exercise of such force as a well-trained and organized soldiery can alone supply.

It is all too late for such precautions after cities are under the domination of a lawless rabble; but if in the immediate future there is need of greater force than the authorities now have at command, it will not be forgotten that the country is full of men who have already seen service. In a few hours the regiments now under arms could be recraited to their full quota with veteran officers II. It is impossible to support families upon and men, and such volunteers, instead of being an encumbrance to be labored with and drilled into usefulness, would give increased steadiness and immediate vigor to the National Guard. Some of the veteran organizations, like the Grand Army, are already awake, and many a Colonel, if the occasion were grave enough, could issue a call to the men whom he had led against another rebellion, and who would not

fail when law and order were again in peril. The Trades Union have proved that in the future we shall have need of a Militia, organized for actual service as well as for parade on the Fourth of July. If there is need of men to-day, it is of men to whom the odor of cause they pay to important officers large sal- burned gunpowder is not an unfamiliar fra-

over the country might reach the Metropolis, punished to the utmost extent of the law, even express companies, large revenues. Yet it is ordered and where they are ordered, and not

THE STRIKERS SYMPATHY. "Still let it ever be thy pride," says the poet,

'To linger by the laborer's side; With words

of sympathy or song To cheer the dreary 'march along." And it is pleasant to know that in these troubled times the bard's counsel has been so extensively observed. Most of the honest miners and iron-workers of Pittaburg, and all the tramps and thieves, sympathized so warmly with the down-trodden brakemen that they dropped their proper business and devoted Saturday night and Sunday to the duty of killing militiamen, pillaging freightcars and burning five or six millions' worth of property. Trades Unionists all over the country have sympathized with the railway strikers to such a degree that they cannot refrain from mobbing all railroad men who are not strikers. The hard-handed son of toil in Baltimore is moved by a gush of feeling to set fire to an oil-train. The sym pathetic laboring-man on the line of the Erie throws passenger-cars off the track by the dexterous removal of a rail. Last night the Communists, professional agitators, and a multitude of miscellaneous ragamuffins, lunatics, labor-reformers, idlers, visionaries, adventurers and other uncomfortable persons of New-York undertook to express their sympathy for the suffering workingman by a mass-meeting, of which our reporters this morning give a full

"O brother man! fold to thy heart thy brother; Where pity dwells, the peace of God is there."

But if we look curiously at the character of all this sympathy we shall find some things that are not very easily explained. Six months ago it was estimated by officers of the trade societies that there were fifty thousand men out of employment in the City of New-York, and no fewer than two millions in the whole United States. The condition of things has not greatly improved in the interval. What are the Tompkins Square sympathizers saying or doing for this great army of the hungry? The number of railroad men who struck against the reduction of wages the other day was estimated at ten thousand. Others have since joined them, mostly on compulsion, but we presume that the roll of those who if they were free agents would refuse the Companies' terms, is a great deal under ten thousand. Well, ten thousand who had a chance to work threw up their places because they were dissatisfied with the pay. Some hundreds of thousands out of the suffering two millions rashed forward to claim the vacancies, and the strikers and their frieads stoned them away. Surely there ought to have been some sympathy for the hungry who would work if they bad a chance. But no: it is all for the violent, who will neither work themselves nor let others work in their stead. These men are making war upon their own brethren. It is is not the railway officers whom they are shooting and throwing from the engines; it is workingmen like themselves. They are all engaged in a conspiracy to prevent their fellow-laborers from earning an honest living; and in every proposal of accommodation which they make to the Companies they place it as a cardinal condition that not a man of the hungry multitude of two million shall have work. But sympathy is such a beautiful thing!

The "Socialists" who met at Milwaukee yesterday, while sympathizing with the railroad men coanselled peaceable measures. One of these was that all corporations should be dissolved, and that the Government should buy and run the railroads. It is hardly necessary to say that this is not just the time to bring forward a radical change in the policy of a vast interest. The question would now seem to be whether we are to have any railroads to run. In times of pestilence every quack has a remedy to offer, and the quacks just now are pretty numerous. The first thing to be done is to put down the insurrection. In this work men like those who met at Milwankee do not appear inclined to make themselves useful. They pass resolutions of sympathy with the feloniously-disposed, and then assure us that they are for only peaceable measures. The reformers who are violating all the laws of the land, will laugh in their sloeves at these solemn suggest

There are sertain advantages to the railway companies in the present situation which ought not to overlooked. These will be seen by referring to the attempt, some time since, of the Brotherhood of Lecomotive Engineers to subjugate the Boston and Maine Railroad Company. From this contest against the whole body, the Company, though single-handed, issued triumphant. Now the Brotherhood has the whole country, comparatively, upon its hands; and no local body of strikers can depend upon help from without. Then the vast proportions of the strike are really an element of weakness. And the more general it becomes the sooner it will be over. Every company which "weakens" helps to prolong it. The more closely the corporations stand together the sooner the troubles will be over.

This is a great time for the mild idiot whose chief business it is to predict the overthrow of the Republic. He thrusts his ears into the face of the public on every ferry-boat and street car. He talks loudly and in exceedingly bad grammar about the weakness of popular government and the political corruption of the times. He is a nuisance of the mosquito variety-too small to extirpate by force, but too irritating to ignore. The worst punishment which could befall him would be to see himself as others see him. Yet this is impossible, for the worst donkey is proverbially the one who does not know enough to know he is a donkey.

PAESONAL.

Happy Birket Foster! A very wealthy Member of Parliament has given him orders for water-color drawings to the amount of \$100,000. Queen Victoria has been visiting Mrs. Bag-

ster, the widow of Samuel Bagster, the publisher of the Polegict Bible. She is an ancient in ly, 100 years old. Mile. Sarah Beruhardt, the great French netress, is making a statue of Medea for the next salou. Size will shortly appear as Medea at the 1 hearre Française.

Mr. R. H. Dana, the poet, has left his estate

of a hundred acres on Cape Ans in the wild state in which he found it. There are crows there, and hawks, and sometimes he is visited by an eagle. Of John Brown's children two-John and

Owen-live on Put-in-Bay; Jason, an engineer, is as Akron, Salmon in California and Ruth in Wisconsin The three half-sisters live in California. The proceedings of Gov. Blue Jeans Wil

liams are dainthly montioned by The Indianapolis News at "Court Items." Oas of the latest of these is the state-ment that the Governor and his daughter ride in saddle and "are splendid equestrians." Prof. Hayden, with Sir Joseph Hooker and Fig. 1. An artist the rest of the distinguished English and American scientific party, have arrived at Pueblo, Colorado, and are poking and hammering about among the stones and the

king and hammering about among the stones and the ants of that region. They are enjoying the journey Prince Leopold has just unveiled a tablet in

st. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate, commemorating the memory of Alberico Gentill, who, being driven by relig. ous persecution from Italy, found an asylum in England and became a Doctor of Civil Law, in the University of Oxford, where he died in 1808. Although the tablet has been in existence since 1870, it has only recently been erected. Rossini walking one day in Passy with a

friend, passed a stout street-musician singing to a guitar n the most borrible fashion, the serenade from the Barbier. The composer stopped and gave the vocalist 'you encourage this robust mendicant? He has no in-irmity needing pity." "On!" said Ressint, "didu't you lear the voice with which he is afflicted!"

Gen. Ben. Harrison says that the Mission to Russia has not been tendered to him. It would be a atla-

faction to know to whom it has been tendered. There appears to be a good deal of falsifying going on about it Gen. Harrison says further that during his recent visit to the President the subject of an office for hitself was not "tolked about northought of, and I think I may say I know of no position that I am hankering after at this time."

Dr. James Bryce, the distinguished Edinburga geologist, is another martyr to science. He went a short time ago to collect specimens at the Fails of Foyer, near Inverness, and it is supposed that in his enthusiasm to examine some geological point he had stepped f om the top of a precipice at the Pass of Invertaria aig or fallen through a portion of the rock giving way, for late in the evening two game-keepers found his body, quite dead and fearfully mangled. Tals is not the first scendent which, in his scientific keenness after geologicals research. Dr. Bryce met. Though well stricken in years he de oted his not abundant leisure indefatigably to selence during the Summer, and when the Winter snows on the Higalam: Hills did not permit of his taking his walks abroad, to revising his old works and writing new ones. His eldest son is Professor of Civil Law at Oxford.

Berne, July 25 .- Gen. Grant was received this morning by the President of the Swiss Confederation

POLITICAL NOTES.

This Republic has conquered one "strike" a ood d al bagger than the present one

Point for the able Democratic editor: The sountry tipped up the moment Mr. Tilden stepped off The Ohio Democrats have made it difficult o keep the public from confounding the strikers with the " fraud " party.

The editorial demagogue who persists in talking about a "fraudulent Administration" now is belping on disorder by weakening public confidence in tue Government. He is a worse criminal than the rioter who carries a torch.

President Hayes's postponement of his Southern trip, on account of the strike, is a severe dis pointment to the section he was about to visit. The hope is generally expressed there that he will fix another uste as soon as circumstances will permit.

Ex-Congressman Sherwood of Ohio is still shed ing unhappiness about the President. He says the only hope of the country is Gen. Grant, who is certain to be the next President. It is a pity about Sherwi for so attie a gift as the Toledo Post-office would have hed his grief. The new Georgia Constitution makes lobby-

ing a crime. That is a sure way of putting a stop to the tica. New-York City might hope to obtain the legislation so long sought in vain if a similar amendment could be made to the Constitution of this Siace. The temporary eclipse of politics will afford

an excellent opportunity for repairing the Civil Service Reform machine, proparatory to a fresh start by and by. If some patent attackment could be discovered which would keep the instrument pointed straight aread in spite of all obstacles, it would be a wenderful improve-The arrest of ex-Gov. Moses in South Car-

olina shows that the recent eruption of carpet-baggers from that State was prompted by no false alarm of dan ger. They are all in Washington most unhappy about the Southern policy, and shedding no end of tears for the poor negro whom they have been cruelly deprived of the privilege of plundering any longer. The Southern Democrats seem to think it a

the Georgia Constitutional Convention to ask if in the Northern states it is customary to send colored dela, wes negro element in Georgia forms an enormous proportion of the voting population, while in the Northern States it forms a very small proportion. It is as unjust to exclude the negro it on the Geo. g's Convention as it would be to exclude the Irishman or the German from a New York The Republican county conventions in Ohio are almost universally indorsing the Administration,

though in the same breath they call for unlimited silver and the repeal of the Resumption Act. The President's Southern policy is so warmly commended a seemingly to hisure harmon as action on the subject by the State Convention. If the party leaders had stood as firmly against effect as they have against any attempt to disapprove the course of the President, there would be little danger that the Convention would commit so fatal a plun ler as to demand the repeal of the Resumption Act. It is a frech instance of the blind leading the blind.

Ex-Gov. Claffin of Massachusetts bad a talk with Secretary Shorman on Tuesday, and found him not inclined to yield his stand in favor of Resumption. The correspondent of The Boston Herald says of the conver sation : " The Secretary was not auxious to add much to his previous expressions on the Resumption question, but he manifested a disposition to adhere to these expresatons. Newspaper reports that the Secretary would not atick to his policy of accumulating gold or greenbacks at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month for Resumption purposes have caused some doubt in the East as to his course, but there seems to be no reason to fear that he will vary his programme. He believes that by carrying it out the Government can easily resume by January 1, 1879, and undoubtedly means to do it."

SUMMER LEISURE.

LONG BRANCH. Long Buanch, July 25.-The bright warm weather continues, and Long Branch is increasing eral complaint of a failing off in Western arrivals, which is, of course, attributed to the caliroad strikes and their effect upon people of leisure.

Lost night was one of the most becutiful known to seaside resorts, and riding, driving and promounding begat

There will be a fancy dress hop given at the Ocean Hotel on Saturday night, for which elaborate at lange menta are in preparation. The carly portion of the night will be given up to the calldren.

The stage-coach "Attantic" continues to be one of the

attractions here, and it is almost always engaged in advance. The regular route is from Long Branch to Ocean Grove and return—a very enjoyable trip those most light

The Mansion House is now tuil to repletion. To-day one of the managers have up his own rooms for the ac-commodation of guests who have for a number of years been regular visitors at the Mansion.

Capt. Horsey, who is still at Howland's Hotel, will go

abroad early in August, and take the command of a steamship to which he has been assigned. Mrs. Vaux of Phitadelphia, who has for the past twenty

years been a guest at the United States Hotel, returned this morning, and will remain here during the season. The difficulties experienced by the wholesaie butchers f New-York in obt-doing Western beef-cattle during the strike, has already caused considerable inconvenience to hotel managers here, and it is feared that, should the strike continue, this state of affairs may prove very disadvantageous to Long Branch. The custom of the hotel

managers is to order dully, and have their shipments made every morning, thus securing the best meats at an early hour. It would be impossible for the local staughterers to supply the d. mand. Among the new arrivals at the West End Ho-

Mme E. Pappenheim, Surrogate Calvin o New York; Capt. J. Wilson, C.A., of Kingston, Ont.; Ex-Senator Stockton of New Jersey; R. D. Chandler of San Francisco; Dr. Wilson of Owego, N. Y.; and George H. Latham of Mempals, Tona G. M. Miller, Tuos. J. Creamer, Col. J. H. Ransom, Dr.

P. J. Stephens, A. F. Brignoll, D. de Vivo, W. U. Perrine, Col. M. A. Kane of New-York; W. G. Scott of Paterson, N. J., the Rev. Father W. M. A. Fleming of Orange Valley, N. J.; and Col. F. A. Blossom of Brooklyn, N. Y., are in-cluded in the late arrivals at the Mansion House. E. B. Wesley of New York; B. Page of Worcester, Mass; and Geo, Alexander of Schemostady, N. Y., have registered at the Octan Hotel to-day.

Dr. W. H. Peekham of New-York; and James A. Parsons of Camden, N. J., are among the recent acrivals at Howland's Hotel.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25 .- Since the labor roubles began matters have looked quite blus among the cottagers, many of whom own slock in the various A portion of the Brooklyn Yacht Club arrived Toes day night, the remainder stopping at Rock Island.

The visit of Palestine Commandery of New York was the sensation of Tuesday. The guests said it was the most successful pilgrimage which they had ever made.

The hotel business continues to be very light.

Among the Ocean House arrivals are: L. T. Patter
and Miss L. E. Potter of Chicago; J. H. Weudell and wife, W. J. Chittenden and wife, and Mrs. A. 5. Williams of Detroit, Miss M. Bispham of New-York; Mrs. A. A. Michier and Mrs. Robert Greer of St. Louis.

Hou. Hamilton Fish and wife are in town. Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave a dinner party on Tuesday.

MR. MULLER'S DENIAL

To the Editor of The Trioune.
Six: The article in your issue of this morning, representing that I had said that "the people of the Fifth Congressional District were very much excited over the Congressional District were very much excited over the present trau e and 'n sympathy with the strikers, and that it would be difficult to keep them down,' et., et., also, that I advocated the free use of fire-arms by the militia, is entirely without foundation. I feel it my unity to state, that the residents of this district are law abiding ettizes and not "turoulent," as classed in the armele refer do. I plus that, in Justice to the people of the first burriet a well as to myself, you will give this space in your columns. I am very respectfully, yours, etc., Acc. Fork, July 25, 1877.

Nicholas Mulliss.